

World League May Be First Parley Topic

U. S. Holds It Is Chief Ideal and Should Precede Territory Aims

Finding Favor in France and Britain

Another Element Insists on Land Division First to Release Armies

PARIS, Nov. 26 (By The Associated Press).—A league of nations is likely to figure before the peace conference at a very early stage of the proceedings, instead of being relegated to the close, after the territorial aspirations of the various powers are settled. Two distinct viewpoints have now developed on this subject. The American view is that the coming congress will not be like the Vienna Congress, which devoted itself principally to arranging what each power should receive as a result of the Napoleonic upheaval. According to the American view, the present war was based on certain high ideals and was not a struggle for territorial gains.

League Among Chief Aims

Therefore, it is maintained, ideals should come before territorial aspirations in the deliberations of the congress, and these ideals having been first defined, should thereafter be the main guide in national aspirations.

One of the chief of these ideals, it is pointed out, was to prevent future warfare, and a league of nations has been generally and officially accepted as the most practical organization for accomplishing that ideal. It is, therefore, held that this should be one of the first subjects considered, and should set a standard of ideals for other subjects following.

United States Idea Finds Favor

It can be said that this American view of procedure has found warm supporters in England and France, though there is also another viewpoint, which clings to the old procedure under the Vienna Congress, whereby individual aspirations for territory should have first consideration.

Those urging that territorial questions should come first say that it is highly desirable to sign a peace treaty embodying the essential details at the earliest possible moment, so as to terminate the official war period under which troops are held for the duration of the war, and railroads, telegraphs and other public utilities are similarly affected until peace is declared. According to this view an early peace agreement on essentials would release the armies, including the American troops holding the occupied regions.

Old Vienna Plan Favored

Having secured an early agreement on territorial and other practical details, it is suggested, the larger general question, like the league of nations could come up later for extended discussion either by the peace conference or a separate international congress to formulate the working details of the league.

This view is chiefly held by those favoring the old Vienna congress procedure of individual claims first, while the American viewpoint is distinctly favorable to establishing ideals first as the guiding principle of the congress. The appointment of the Brazilian delegates, Nilo Pecanha, the Foreign Minister, and Ruy Barbosa, Ambassador to Argentina, is leading to a discussion as to what extent the South American countries will support a league of nations and the effect of the league on the Monroe Doctrine.

Would Extend Monroe Doctrine

It is the general understanding that the South American republics have the same favorable attitude toward a league as the Allies.

Whether a league of nations, in which Europe would be largely represented, would extend its authority to the Western Hemisphere, including South, Central and North America, is not clear, but the prevailing view is that its authority would be universal. It is said that this would not be a substitution of the league's authority for the Monroe Doctrine in South American affairs, but rather an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, whereby joint international action would supplement and reinforce the Monroe Doctrine.

When the American delegates and their staffs of specialists arrive in Paris for the peace congress they will find a complete chancellery organized for them. This is being arranged under the direction of Joseph C. Grew, former counselor of the American

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Every Family in Nice To Dine an American

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Every family in Nice will have an American soldier as its guest for dinner on Thanksgiving Day.

A religious ceremony at the American church at Nice has been arranged by the Rev. Dr. Burgess.

Embassy in Vienna, who came to France with Colonel House, but who is now specially concerned with preparing for the American delegation.

Divisions of international law, geography, economics, personnel, and intelligence already have been organized and when the staffs arrive every man will have his place in divisions ready to function.

The divisions of international law and of geography probably will be the most important branches bearing directly on the work of the peace congress. The geography section will be concerned with the boundaries of new Europe. For this purpose it has assembled an exceptionally complete collection of maps, showing all stages of development and change in the various countries.

The international law section embraces legal advisers, who have assembled much material on all international questions which will be placed before the congress. The intelligence section deals especially with present conditions in the various countries.

Such of this preparatory work has been done by the executive committee under Colonel House, consisting of Messrs. Lippmann and Miller and Dr. Medes. The first two are now here and Dr. Medes is coming to Paris.

The initial work of this committee was done with a large force of experts at the American Geographical Society in New York, but the results are now being taken up by the American organization for the congress.

England Inclined To Support Japan's Peace Programme

Tribune London Bureau (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune, Inc.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Nothing is known here regarding Japan's alleged intentions at the peace congress. The press refrains from touching upon such a delicate subject, but the general opinion is that whether Japan's demands are pleasing or displeasing to England, public sentiment would favor a loyal attitude toward the eastern ally as Japan has shown toward her treaty obligations.

Each day accentuates the importance of England and America, through personal contact of the highest representatives of both countries, reaching an understanding upon many points of apparent difference, such as freedom of the seas.

After the American naval programme the thoughtful people realize that England must enter another naval competition, though on a friendly basis with America, unless an agreement is reached on this question.

Britain has no objection to the principle of naval disarmament, provided she is absolutely convinced that all danger to her island existence is removed. But she is skeptical that the various theories designed for this object will work in practice.

Another vital question involving some of the same principles as freedom of the seas is "sovereignty of the air" concerning which the British civil aviation transport committee will report. Among the recommendations of the committee is that all parties to his majesty's dominions should have jurisdiction over air, and for the air law purposes it suggests that "territorial air" limits should extend beyond the territorial water limits.

Grand Duchess Urges Wilson to Uphold Luxembourg's Freedom

Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President Wilson to-day received a cablegram from the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, requesting him to intervene to protect the Grand Duchy's interests as a free and independent state at the peace negotiations.

The Grand Duchess's desire for protection at the peace conference was thought to have had in view the Belgian movement supported by important personalities in Belgium for the annexation of the Grand Duchy to Belgium.

Secretary of State Lansing forwarded the communication to the prime War Council at Versailles, indicating that neither the Allies nor America would treat on any question relating either to the war or peace separately, but severally, after common consideration and discussion.

Censorship Lid Clamped On in France

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formation being allowed to appear in the French press and being ruthlessly prevented from reaching England or America. The "Temps" appeared a few evenings ago with two great blanks on the front page and a note on the back page explaining the censor had refused to permit that journal to reprint the two extracts from the previous day's "London Times."

Not a word was allowed to be cabled by any correspondent yesterday in regard to the approaching visit of King George to Paris. The "Matin" alone defied the censor this morning and appeared with the statement of fact.

Solf's long-winded whine, beseeching the Allies to modify the armistice conditions, although wireless simultaneously to all the Allied governments, was published in the London papers on Tuesday, but was not made known in Paris until this morning.

The press correspondents who endeavor honestly to reflect what they know to be the French opinion find later their dispatches either have been entirely suppressed or emasculated until no value is left in them. The responsibility for this policy lies in about equal proportions with the French, British and American censors here, and they presumably are acting only under the direction of their respective governments. The result is that the outstanding questions of the day, such as the suggested visit of Wilson to France, receive no public discussion.

Public opinion in an international

McCall To Be Peace Envoy, Senators Say

Republicans in Capital Represent Selection of Bay State Governor

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Governor Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts, it was said positively by many Senators to-day, will be the Republican member of the American commission at the peace conference.

It has been rumored for several days that he would be appointed, but Republican Senators refused to credit the report until to-day, on the theory that such an appointment, following so closely on Governor McCall's appeal that the voters stand by the President in the recent election, would be too flagrant.

To-day the Republicans were intensely indignant that a man they regard as having betrayed Senator Weeks in the recent election, causing his defeat for reelection, should be picked out as the representative of the Republican party for the peace conference.

As Senator Weeks is highly popular in the upper house, both among Republicans and Democrats, to-day's news served to add fuel to the flame of dissatisfaction which has been so pronounced on Capitol Hill that even administration spokesmen in the public press have at length come to recognize it.

If an opportunity could be had by the Senate to "advise and consent" to the

Wickersham Says Marshall Rules if Wilson Quits U. S.

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the President always had been at the seat of government when Congress was in session, and able to avert by friendly counsel and suggestion, the necessity of exercising it.

Unable to Discharge Duties

"On these grounds, I believe," said Mr. Wickersham, "that the absence of the President in Europe would constitute an inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office."

"The Constitution does not provide when a disability occurs, justifying the Vice-President in assuming to act as President. If the Vice-President should assume to act and should veto a bill and at the expiration of ten days from the date of the passage of the bill no veto from the President himself in writing should have been received, a question would arise for the courts to determine and as to the powers of the Vice-President to act for the President."

"That these questions in the past never have arisen for actual decision is a tribute to the wisdom of our Presidents in conforming with the traditions of their great office with that unbroken custom which ripens into law, and in not suffering the whisperings of personal ambition to lead them to depart from the path of accustomed action, thereby avoiding the creation of the new, uncertain and perhaps dangerous questions of constitutional right and power."

New International Grudge

Further sensation was in store for the diners when Dr. Hincio Hinkovic, a member of the Jugoslav Council of London, predicted a war between the people of his race and Italy unless the latter nation relinquished her designs upon Dalmatia. He charged that Italy was trying to turn the Adriatic into an Italian lake, and said that unless she was checked at the peace table his

sense is tied hand and foot by the censorship. Now if ever in the world's history there is need for the fullest freedom of discussion and dissection of all possible information.

Without this the peace conference may lead to disaster as great as the war itself. If this disaster occurs it will have been largely due to the absurd, unjustifiable and dangerous methods by which all interchange of real opinion and information is now impossible.

Writers Abroad Protest at Creel Monopoly of Cable

Tribune London Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A report that George Creel's Bureau of Public Information will commandeer two of the available four transatlantic cables during the peace conference led American newspaper correspondents, at a meeting to-day, to consider desperate expedients of sending news to the United States.

The correspondents recently lost the use of two cables, and the mass of press and commercial messages has caused a serious congestion for months. All messages have been liable to a delay of anything up to twelve hours. Many have been delayed a week. The American people, as a consequence, have continued to lag behind Europe in up-to-the-minute information.

By taking over an important part of the Bureau of Public Information has reduced commercial correspondents and newspaper men to the use of a single cable in fairly good working order and another that is so worn that it cannot be loaded beyond certain limits.

The correspondents have organized a permanent association in an effort to obtain proper means of communication. It was suggested that two cables might be laid quickly, or else permission ob-

tained, conversations all over the Senate wing of the Capitol to-day indicated, Mr. McCall would be rejected overwhelmingly.

The indignation against Mr. McCall is the more pronounced because up until a few days before the last election he was one of the most regular of regular Republicans.

In the old days of the fight against the Cannon régime in the House, Mr. McCall was a member of the Ways and Means Committee. At that time he voted steadily with Cannon and his friends, opposing the Progressive element to the last ditch.

He always has been considered by Republicans here as identified with the old Aldrich-Cannon combination and any suggestion that he represented any new Progressive ideas is derided by those who knew him.

There is still no indication that the President will yield to the storm of indignation in Congress and appoint any Senators on the peace mission. It has been considered assured that he would not appoint more than one Republican, so the definite selection of McCall (for, although there is not official word on this, there seems to be no doubt among Senators of McCall's selection) closes the door to the appointment of any Republican Senator.

The movement for the Senate to send a special representative, or group of representatives, seems to be growing, and there was continued reference to Vice-President Marshall.

The attitude of the Senate is not based on the desires of the individual members to attend. Many of them want some Senators to go, and think that the one Republican and two Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee, including Chairman Hitchcock and Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican, should be sent. Friends of Senator Lodge say that the Massachusetts Senator does not desire to go. He much prefers, it is said, to take part in the programme in Congress during the short session than to take a place on a commission where he would be utterly overshadowed, as the representative of the United States, by the presence at Versailles of the President himself.

Russian Reds Enter Esthonia as Teuton Armies Are Leaving

Bolsheviks Cross the Narva and General Mobilization Is Called for Defence

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Russian Bolshevik troops have crossed the River Narva on a broad front and have entered Esthonia, between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus, says a Central News dispatch from Stockholm to-day.

General mobilization has been ordered in Esthonia, which the Germans are expected to leave within a fortnight, the dispatch adds.

Esthonia is the northernmost of the Baltic provinces, lying west of Petrograd on the Gulf of Finland. On November 15 the state councils of Esthonia and the neighboring states of Courland, Livonia and Oesel Island decided to form a political union.

The state councils which took this action were organized by the German army of occupation more than a month before the signing of peace at Brest-Litovsk on March 3. By the treaty with the Bolsheviks the German government declared that German forces would not be withdrawn from the Baltic region until the political disposition of these provinces could be determined by a plebiscite.

Under the armistice signed with the Entente November 11 German troops must be withdrawn from the Baltic region when the Allied command decides that evacuation is expedient.

Esthonia has an area of 7,695 square miles and a population of 415,000. Five per cent of the population speaks the German language, which is in marked contrast to the adjoining state of Lithuania, where 5 per cent of the people speak German.

Cossacks Tried for Arresting All-Russian Leaders Acquired

VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 25 (By The Associated Press).—The three Cossack officers who have been on trial at Omsk for having on November 18 arrested two members of the All-Russian diet and two other prominent citizens of Omsk, the arrests precipitating the change in the All-Russian government, which placed Admiral Kolchak in the dictatorship, were acquitted by the court martial. Its investigation is alleged to have shown that M. Avskintsov, one of the members of the directors who was arrested, had been conspiring with the Bolshevik organization and the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionists.

A more or less united opposition on the part of the Cossacks appears to be arising against Admiral Kolchak. General Ivanov, Minister of War in the Omsk Cabinet, who is on his way from Eastern Siberia to Omsk, has stopped at Irkutsk in an endeavor to arrange a safe conduct for himself to the territory occupied by General Semenov, who is at odds with Admiral Kolchak.

Six hundred cases of typhus are reported at Ekaterinburg and the epidemic is spreading.

1,233 Deaths in Navy Due to "War Causes"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Deaths in the navy from "war causes" totaled 1,233, Surgeon General Braisted to-day told the House Naval Committee, which is framing the 1920 naval appropriation bill. No figures were given as to deaths from disease.

French to Give War Cross to Allied Army Leaders

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Italian and British military and naval leaders have been cited in general army orders by General Petain, the French commander in chief, and will receive the French War Cross with palm. The Italians are the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin, General Cadorna, former commander in chief; General Horreau, former assistant chief of the Italian staff; General Morone, former Italian War Minister; Admiral Censi, former Italian Minister of Marine; and Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet and aviator.

The British officers cited are Lieutenant General Sir Hubert de la Poer Gough, former commander of the British Fifth Army, and Major General Ivor Mordaunt, commander of the 18th Corps.

By repressive and suppressive measures the thought of the nation was made stagnant, and no loyal expression which did not yield a ready acquiescence was permitted or tolerated. In a republic arrested and suppressed expression and stagnant thought are unhealthy and dangerous things.

The result of the recent election, in my opinion, was due to the policy that attributed to itself omniscience and denied to loyal Americans the right of free and decent expression. A repressive and suppressed people, forbidden for many months interchange of thought, found the only mode of expression in the ballot box, and there expressed themselves."

Creel Hints Cables' Control by U. S. May Abridge Peace News

Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Answer to the severe criticism the Administration has met in taking over the cables is expected to be incorporated in the President's address to Congress at the short session which opens Monday.

It was intimated to-day that the President felt that the taking over of the cables had given rise to considerable apprehension that the government sought to control or vise reports sent back to this country from the peace conference, and to correct this impression it was said that the President would explain the government's real reason for assuming control of the transatlantic cables.

George Creel, chairman of the Committee of Public Information, also indicated to-day that government control of the cables may result in an abridgment of the facilities newspaper correspondents would have for the cables, but that the government would not be giving priority of news matter over commercial messages, and for the wireless to supplement the cable service, adjustment of press cable time, it is pointed out, would be fully tantamount to censorship.

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Belgians Start Move to Annex Holland Strip

"Left Bank of the Scheldt" Demanded by All Political Parties

Indemnity Fixed At \$7,750,000,000

Netherlands' Charge in U. S. Thinks Territorial Ambitions Incredible

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26 (By The Associated Press).—"Belgium must have the left bank of the Scheldt."

This demand should be made at the peace conference it is agreed by all political parties in Belgium.

The correspondent has talked with many diplomats, ministers and members of Parliament, and they all agree on Belgian occupation of the area mentioned.

Some extremists say that Belgium's natural frontier in the east is the left bank of the Rhine, while a more moderate group would be content with the cession of Luxembourg.

So far as the payment for losses is concerned, Belgium reckons her losses unofficially at \$7,750,000,000.

The Scheldt River flows through Belgium on most of its course. North of Antwerp the Scheldt enters Holland. This situation is awkward for Belgium, in that entrance to its principal port is controlled by another nation. If the demands of Belgium are met it means that country will gain a strip of Holland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Reports from Brussels that Belgian leaders hold that Belgium must have the left bank of the Scheldt River were received to-day by Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires, with open incredulity.

"I have not a word officially to indicate that my government has even heard of such an agitation among Belgians," Dr. de Beaufort said. "Naturally, I cannot credit the fact that so important a difficulty has arisen."

"Two things make it very unlikely. The first is that the territory has always been in the possession of Holland, and that there has never been any controversy over its ownership between the two nations. The second is that the aid and succor extended to Belgium during her many distresses in the war and the support given thousands and thousands of refugees now in Holland would make it impossible that any feeling such as they described should be held among Belgians against my country."

Germans Protest Refusal to Grant Evacuation Delay

PARIS, Nov. 26.—German delegates at the mixed conference at Spa have protested against the rejection of their request that they be granted a delay of two weeks in evacuating Luxembourg, Liege and the Saar region.

General Nudant, one of the representatives, said he considered this protest wholly groundless.

British Ships to Bring 40,000 Americans Home

Although the British government may be compelled to use virtually all its available transports for the return of its own and colonial troops, arrangements for the early transportation home of approximately 40,000 American troops on British ships have been effected, it was learned to-night in authoritative British quarters.

This includes 12,000 who have been raining in England and who have already embarked for home on British transports.

Caillaux's Prison Changed

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who is charged with treason, has been removed from the military prison to the Prison de la Santé because the jurisdiction over his case is political rather than military.

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